

SHIPS AND SCHOOLS

OCCUPIED THE ATTENTION OF THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

The House Must Back Down from Its Refusal to Provide for the Indian Children and Its Appropriation for Battleships.

Washington, June 5.—The senate had one of the busiest sessions of this congress yesterday. Late in the day the filled-cheese bill was passed as it came from the house by a vote of 37 to 13, thus completing the legislation on this subject. The measure is analogous to the oleomargarine bill.

The bill defines "filled cheese to embrace" all substances made of milk or skimmed milk with the admixture of butter, animal oils or fats, vegetables or any other oils or compounds foreign to such milk and made in imitation or semblance of cheese. Manufacturers of filled cheese are taxed \$400 annually, wholesale dealers \$250 and retail dealers \$12. In addition to these taxes, the product itself is taxed 1 cent per pound, and imported filled cheese is taxed 3 cents per pound in addition to the import duty. It is provided that filled cheese shall be packed by manufacturers in wooden packages only, and branded with the words "filled cheese" in black faced letters, not less than two inches in length. It is also provided that all retail and wholesale dealers in filled cheese shall display in a conspicuous place in their salesroom a sign bearing the words "filled cheese sold here," in black-faced letters not less than six inches in length upon a white ground.

Several efforts to add tariff amendments to the bill were defeated.

An amendment by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, for a tax of 10 cents per pound on wool was laid on the table—32 to 14.

Another amendment by Mr. Lindsay repealing the one-eighth differential duty on sugar was tabled—31 to 10.

After the disposal of the cheese bill an animated contest occurred over Mr. Lodge's motion to take up the immigration bill.

The controversy over the number of battleships remains open. Mr. Quay's motion that the senate recede from its amendment reducing the number of ships from four to two being defeated—17 to 32.

The senate also defeated by a vote of 17 to 31 a motion by Mr. Lodge to recede from its amendment relating to sectarian Indian schools.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Gear, chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, to have the eighth day of next session fixed for the hearing of the bill funding the Pacific railroad debt.

A joint resolution was passed for scientific inquiry into the coal industry in Bering sea.

The Senate.

Washington, June 5.—The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was taken up in the senate yesterday, the pending question being Mr. Quay's motion that the senate recede from its amendment reducing the number of new battleships from four to two. Mr. Gorman said two questions were involved: One, whether it was wise to order four battleships when defects in those already ordered had been disclosed and when a board was in session considering improvements in construction. The other question was as to the expediency of this large expenditure at a time of financial stringency.

"I am always in favor of a fair increase of the navy," said Mr. Gorman, "but I am unalterably opposed to building four warships considering the condition of the treasury and the improvements being made in naval construction."

The senator spoke of the charges made in the senate by Mr. Chandler and others that armor manufacturers were "robbing the government immorally." If this charge was true the officers of the government were derelict in their duty. Mr. Gorman did not believe any investigation had shown that Secretary Whitney or Secretary Tracey, the two great secretaries of the navy who contracted with Carnegie and Bethlehem works, had made imprudent agreements. The senator considered the contracts wise and beneficial. To-day the United States stood ahead of the world in its product of armor, the speed of ships and perfection of naval machinery.

Mr. Chandler assented that information before the naval committee showed that the cost of production of armor plate at the Carnegie and Bethlehem works was less than \$300 a ton, and that by a combination the price charged the government was \$550 and \$600 a ton.

Mr. Quay's motion to recede from the battleship reduction amendment was defeated—17 to 33.

Robert T. Bish Reappointed.

Washington, June 5.—Robert T. Bish of Dallas was to-day appointed foreman of navy department branch of the government printing office, a position he formerly held.

Turks Were Cut to Pieces.

Berlin, June 5.—A dispatch received here from Athens says that a Turkish detachment, consisting of 85 men, which returned to Ymos, the town in the island of Crete, which was recently besieged, in order to remove war material, was cut to pieces by the insurgents, only two of the Turks escaping.

Hastings, Belmont's crack colt, beat Dwyer's "Handspring" recently in a close race.

House of Representatives.

Washington, June 5.—By a vote of 153 to 33 the house yesterday decided against the claim of William Elliott, from the First South Carolina district, and gave the seat to George W. Murray. Murray is a colored man, and in the fifty-first congress was seated in place of Mr. Elliott. The latter had 1,734 majority on the face of the returns, but the committee found that the former had carried the district by a majority of 451. Mr. Elliott is the ninth Democrat unseated by the present house.

The remainder of yesterday was mainly occupied in debating the case of Martin against Lockhart, from the Seventh North Carolina district. The contestant is a Populist, and Mr. Keen (Pop.), of Nebraska, who has been waging a guerrilla warfare in the house with a view to getting up a bill in which he is interested, was considerably embarrassed by his case, as he was forced into the position of objecting to the filing of the views of the minority. This caused dissatisfaction on the Republican side among members who did not desire to vote until they had an opportunity to examine both sides of the case. It was finally arranged to read the report and let the vote be taken to-day.

The final conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to, and also a partial report on the District of Columbia bill.

The senate amendments to the bill, to restore Commander Quackenbush were adopted.

The conference report on the bill to pension the widow of the late Senator George Spencer, of Alabama, was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

Italians Charged With Murder.

New York, June 5.—Capt. Cullen, Detective Farrell and Policemen Farley, Rooney and Curran of Brooklyn, at an early hour Thursday morning arrested a gang of Italians who are suspected of being connected with the murder of Mafia agents of Salvador Serrie, who was killed in a room in the rear of a saloon last Thursday. The bullet that killed Serrie was intended for Giacchino Cocchiera, who escaped with a bullet wound in the arm and who is now in the Raymond street jail. The men arrested are Zicofana Cocita, Golsippi Diocata, Giovanni Ziorvere and Antonio Giavita. The police also arrested Peter Cusca, who tried to prevent Detective Farrell from making an arrest.

Street Car Ambushed.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 5.—A trolley car was ambushed last night at a point two miles south of the city and fully twenty shots were fired into it. Motorist John E. Breen received a bullet in the abdomen and will die. Conductor Schwarz was shot through the legs. The spot where the shooting was done is densely wooded and the murderers escaped. They are supposed to be sympathizers with the strikers.

To-night cars were stoned on the south side and several times shots were exchanged between the officers and rioters. South of the city, in the suburb known as Silver City, attacks were made on several cars. Several arrests were made in that locality.

The Case of Mrs. Maybrick.

London, June 5.—The secretary of state for home affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, replying to the house of commons yesterday to Dr. G. B. Clark, liberal member from Calthenashire, who asked whether Mrs. Florence Maybrick was detained for murder or for the administration of arsenic with intent to murder, said the prisoner was serving imprisonment for life after having been convicted of murder. He added that the government did not see any reason for further clemency, the sentence of death having been imposed upon her and subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life.

Campos Was Not Arrested.

Madrid, June 5.—Marshal Martinez de Campos and Gen. Boreto have not been arrested as was reported. They met at a hotel in order to settle a personal difference regarding Cuba. The duel between them was about to commence when the captain general of Madrid appeared and stopped it.

The cabinet has had a long discussion over the Campos-Boreto affair. They decided to prevent the duel, and as a result of the discussion both men have been placed under arrest in their homes. Gen. Boreto refuses to retract his offensive statement and prefers to resign the command of the fifth army corps.

Gen. Lee Arrives in Havana.

Havana, June 5.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, recently appointed United States consul general here in succession to Williams, resigned, arrived to-day. Gen. Bradley Johnson and a number of other Americans and a large crowd of people awaited Gen. Lee ashore.

An organization called the National Commercial and Industrial association has been organized at Detroit, Mich.

Bermuda Did Not Land.

Tampa, Fla., June 5.—Cuban circles are agitated here over the arrival of 54 members of the Bermuda expedition, who came from Sancho Creek, Honduras, via Mobile. This expedition left Jacksonville during the latter part of April. While the crew were disembarking on the Cuban coast the Bermuda was approached by Spanish warships and had to escape. More than thirty Cubans were drowned during the excitement. Some were safely landed. Zarago, the commander, landed, but Arjof, second in command, is here.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

THE Eighth Report of the Mississippi Experiment Station says:

In 1888 the station commenced a series of experiments with grasses and forage plants with a view of determining:

1. What plants will restore fertility to the soil most rapidly, and at the same time give fair returns in hay or pasture.

2. What plants will make the most permanent meadows.

3. What plants will make the best permanent pastures, especially for winter grazing.

4. What hay producing plants are best for temporary use.

Since the commencement of the work, 550 species have been grown, many of them on soils widely different in character. Sowings have been made at different seasons and under different conditions; seeds of the more promising sorts have been distributed to planters in different parts of the state, and special attention has been given to the fertilizing and winter grazing values of each species. When this work was commenced, almost no hay was grown in the state, except what was used by planters for home consumption, and thousands of tons were shipped into the state annually. The census report for 1889 gives the yield of hay in Mississippi as being only .83 tons per acre, against an average yield of 1.14 per acre for the whole United States. In 1893 the yield of hay for this state had doubled, being then 1.66 tons per acre against an average of 1.32 tons for the whole country. In 1895 the average yield in Mississippi had increased to 1.95 tons, against an average of 1.05 tons for the whole of the United States, or 84 per cent above the average, and 114 per cent above the average yield in the northern and central states of the Mississippi valley.

Hunting for Honey in Texas.

Boston Evening Transcript: We have and wonderful weather here for some weeks past, cold at times, but no frost for several weeks, and in consequence everything is in full leaf and bloom. We seldom have such a spring. The flowers are in the greatest profusion and infinite variety the hills and valleys are dressed in a coat of many colors. The great white heads of the Spanish daisies look like ghosts as they stand around on the hillside. At a distance the leaves of the plant are visible among the general green, and the flower stalk stands tall and stately with its load of creamy bells, the whole cluster being often four feet from the top buds to the lower flowers, and a foot and a half in diameter.

There is another shrub with purple flowers that is very much in evidence just now; some of the bushes are covered so closely with blossoms as to leave only little places through which the crisp green leaves show. The flowers are in clusters five or six inches long, drooping from the end of each twig, and one must see them to have an idea of their gorgeous beauty. There are whole hillside of them, too, piled one tier above another. Still another shrub with a flower the color of peach blossom is the most beautiful of all.

There are several large places on the range where cedar brakes have been burned, and they are almost entirely covered with these bushes, and in looking over the tops of them on a level it seems like a pink wall, with the old black cedar trunks and burnt places looming over them in giant dimension.

The warm weather brings the bees out in full force, and I am more than ever fascinated with the little insects. I never see one sipping at a flower or flying along in the air but he says: "O, no, you can't find my house; others you may find, but mine, never." And forthwith I take up the challenge and never cease hunting until I find it. Though two or three years may pass I seldom fail to do so eventually, and you have no idea what fascination there is in it after one has experienced it.

I can usually, after seeing several bees go home and after getting the course laid off, run them home in a couple of hours, unless they go more than two miles. It seems ridiculous to any one who does not know their ways to make such a claim, but it can be done. To any eye except a bee hunter's a bee in the air is invisible. I question if many people ever saw one flying, unless it was in the act of alighting on a flower, but they travel through the air as people travel on earth, and wonderful powers of sight they must have. Besides that, there is no doubt in my mind that there is an intelligent ordering of the whole business of the hive, and a means of communicating of one with the others.

Sometimes I take a lot of comb with a little honey on it, and set it on the top of a hill, or in an open place where I can see in all directions, and leave it for a day or two, until the bees are working at it strong, and can then run them home in a little while. When I have leisure I stay and wait for them to come, and encourage them by burning a piece of comb every half hour or so. If it is a warm, bright day in winter and the comb is within two miles of a swarm, they will come before the first hour is out. The first one, always doubling here and there, flies in ever narrowing circles, until he finds the exact location of the sweet nest; he examines it from all sides, slowly buzzing around it, and finally alights, inserts his long, slim tongue

in a drop of honey, sets his pump to work, and in a few minutes is as full as he can fly. Slowly he rises, carefully scanning the country as he gets higher, so that he can tell the others the exact locality of his find, probably. As he gets still higher, he feels confidence, and away he goes, slowly and carefully, but directly toward home.

I generally time the first bee, and can judge accurately as to distance by that, allowing about fifteen or twenty minutes to a mile, going and coming. The bee never delays an instant, except to unload and make his report, and then is off again. If it is a reliable bee his first report is heeded and three bees, or in rare cases four, are sent at once after him, arriving at the bait a minute after the first one comes for the second load. Once or twice I have seen the first bee make two or three trips alone, as if his report had not been considered truthful enough for others to be sent to his aid. If the swarm is at work elsewhere there are seldom more than twenty sent to the new place, but if there is no more honey to be had they keep coming in regular detachments until, to the eye, it seems like a road to a populous town, and some are going loaded, others are hurrying along to have a hand in the spoil and seldom getting far from the beaten track. As one nears the hive (tree or cave, as it may be) the coming and going becomes incessant, some high in the air and others close to the ground, but all busy and eager to be doing their share. And to think that to most eyes all this is invisible! In all the men I have had here—probably 100 Mexicans in the last three winters—born woodsmen as they are, and true sons of nature, only one can see a bee in the air; another is learning the craft a little with my help. Truly, one may have eyes and see not!

Cost of Raising Corn in Kansas.

Kansas is certainly a great corn state. Statistics show that the average annual yield for all the thirty-four years, had seasons and good, since 1861, has been twenty-seven bushels per acre for the entire state, ranging in different years from nine to forty-eight and four-fifths bushels. The product for twenty-five years ending with 1895 has had an annual home value averaging more than \$21,000,000, and a total value in that time exceeding \$776,000,000.

Secretary Coburn in the March quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, presents a detailed showing from sixty-eight long-time extensive growers, in forty-five counties which last year produced 140,000,000 bushels, giving from their experience "on such a basis as others can safely accept" each principal item of cost in growing and cribbing an acre of corn, estimating the yield at forty bushels. About two-thirds of those reporting prefer planting with listers, and the others use the better known check-row method, after the land has been plowed and harrowed.

The statements of all the growers summed up, averaged and itemized, show as follows:

COST OF RAISING AN ACRE OF CORN.

Seed \$ 0.07
Planting (with lister, or with check-row planter, including cost of previous plowing and harrowing)77
Cultivating 1.03
Husking and putting in crib... 1.15
Wear and tear and interest on cost of tools25
Rent of land (or interest on its value) 2.41

Total cost \$ 5.71
Cost per bushel144
Average value of corn land per acre 29.55
C. D. Coburn.

Bacteria in Milk.—When the milk comes from the udder of the cow it is generally supposed to be free from bacteria. Yet five minutes afterward it contains whole colonies of bacteria washed out of the milk ducts, dusted off the flanks of the cows, blown by the wind from the filthy barn or stirred up from the bottom and sides of the milk pail itself. Thorough attention to all details of milk and milking will do much to overcome the troubles too often found in the dairy and in dairy butter.

Humus in Soil.—Nowell can be made to produce good crops without the presence of a fair supply of humus or decayed vegetable matter. Freshly cleared lands, and lands which have not been plowed for many years, usually contain an abundance of humus, but when lands have long been cultivated in hard crops like corn and cotton, the humus becomes exhausted and must be replaced before they can be made profitable. Just how this humus shall be supplied must depend on the circumstances of each plantation. When it can be had in sufficient quantity, there is no better material for this purpose than stable manure, but as this can seldom be secured in sufficient amounts, recourse must be had to other materials.

Well-Prepared Ground.—The true rule is to sow no more ground than can be thoroughly prepared; but where the soil is not too compact, and is free from weed growth, plowing may sometimes be dispensed with and the upper crust be put in good shape to receive seeds by careful harrowing. Thus it may be under way before the pressing spring work begins.—Ex.

Curiosities of Grafting.—The olive has been grafted on a juniper, apples on plums, a rose on an orange, peaches on myrtles, and mulberries and red and white grapes with peaches and apricots on the same stem, for, as the buds are distinct, the stem furnishes nutriment for all.

An agitation is progressing in England on the question of the government paying for tuberculosis carcasses of animals that may be condemned by the inspectors.

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

SOME CURRENT TOPICS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Notes of the Modes—Rainy Weather Costumes—Some Summer Blossoms—Answers to Correspondents—Hints for the Household—Home Life.

RAIN WEATHER is always intruding upon us. We cannot get rid of it. Such being the case we may as well be prepared, for at no time is it so important that a woman should be well dressed as on a rainy day. Strive against it as we will, our hair becomes flabby, and when that is accompanied by a homely gown, the result is deplorable.

These remarks doubtless seem superficial, but is there one business woman in ten who, when she buys her gowns for the season, thinks of a rainy-day costume?

Bicycling and tennis are slowly but surely affecting cloudy-weather dress, for the knickerbockers which are so useful in these sports serve equally well in keeping one dry on a rainy day. They should be worn under a short walking skirt. Cheviot or serge, of any color but blue—that turns green after being wet a few times—is best for the suit.

It's a pretty idea to have a tam-o'-shanter designed to wear with the suit. It should be trimmed with a couple of quills, which weather cannot spoil.

Over the costume should be worn a long, sleeveless, circular coat, or thin treed or gingham. These coats have capes and narrow turnover collars.

Perhaps one prefers a tight-fitting coat, in which case puff sleeves are worn and jacket fronts. These fronts are intended to conceal a large pocket on each side. The entire effect is very natty.

To return to materials, one cloak was of brown and white fine checked gingham, lined with changeable taffeta in brown magentia. Another was of tan tweed, thin enough to allow the glow of a pink lining to shine through.

A cute idea in this cloak was the tiny pockets placed at each front corner of the cape. They were entirely concealed by ornamental flaps.

Above all things, have a handsome umbrella, and learn to properly furl it. Unless you do that you can never hope to be chic.—"The Latest" in Chicago News.

Jessie's Philosophy.

Men who complain of their homes too often overlook the fact that they themselves are more or less responsible for the atmosphere which pervades it. Consideration for a wife is one of the sweetest flowers which a husband can grow and nourish in the home garden. It will do more than the costliest bouquet which he can bring home from the florist. It is the little things in this world that make life attractive, and it is the little acts of courtesy and consideration on the part of the husband which deepen her love for him, heighten her respect for other men, and makes her daily and hourly grateful to God, through whose infinite wisdom her life and that of her husband were brought together. Marriage is never a failure in a home where consideration fills the minds and lives of the husband and wife. It is a golden bond between them which brightens years, and binds them together when they are absent from one another.

Kind words are the music of the world. They have a power which seems to be beyond natural causes. It seems as if they could almost do what in reality God alone can do—soften the hard and angry hearts of men. No one has ever been converted by sarcasm; crushed, perhaps, if the sarcasm was clever enough, but drawn nearer to God, never.

I think that a person who tries to shoot a burglar in his own home is foolish. It is even more hazardous than running ahead of teams on the street. Suppose one should tumble down. No driver has such a command over his horses that he could stop them soon enough to prevent an accident. It always makes me nervous to see some smartly go dodging under the horse's nose. Now, a burglar has nine out of ten advantages over the man being burglarized. The burglar is wide-awake, on the alert for danger, has his means of escape perfectly planned, and is around for anything that may threaten him or cut off his escape. The man being burglarized is usually awakened from a sound sleep, if he awakes at all, and is naturally in a dazed condition. This is proven from the fact that about three-fourths of the men thus aroused, who shoot at burglars hit some member of the household instead, in two cases out of three, of the remaining fourth, are themselves hit by the burglar. In other words, about one out of every twelve who enter a house are shot at and rarely hit. The safest

place is in bed when burglars are in the house. They rarely get anything of any value, assuredly not enough to justify anyone staking his life to save the stolen articles. Of course, if he should happen to capture a burglar, he would be called a brave man, but burglars are seldom captured by policemen. On the contrary, if he catches a burglar instead of a burglar, he will be called a fool for not letting the burglars have their own way.

With a terrible cold in his head, and his eyes heavy and sore, the editor sat on a broken chair, and earnestly, bitterly swore. A young man dropped in with a poem, a man was there with a dun, and a chap was there to tell him how the paper ought to be run. An irate subscriber had told him that his paper was not fit to be read, while another had carefully promised to punch the editor's head. The devil was calling for copy, and the wind whistled in at the door, and this "th a few other reasons, is why the editor swore. But the angel took it to heaven, and recorded the verdict there. "The jury finds in the present case it was a justifiable swear." And who can doubt it. In the least, that when Gabriel shall sound the trumpet the editor will have a place right up in the center aisle.

Items About Dress.

Adeline wants to know on what day of the week was December 26, 1879? How should a girl of seventeen wear her hair? How to trim a short circular cape? Will light ecrú ribbon look well on a black chip hat? Answer: December 26, 1879, came on Friday. A girl of seventeen may wear her hair in a rather loose knot at the back of her head or in a braid tied with a ribbon, if she is small for her age and looks young. A short circular cape should be trimmed according to the material of which it is composed. A velvet cape may be trimmed with lace, feathers, embroidery or passementerie, a cloth cape may have embroidery, galloon, braid or silk trimming. One pretty cape is braided about four inches around the lower edge; another is embroidered; a third is trimmed with alternate ruffles of the cloth of which it is made and glace silk. Light ecrú ribbon will trim a black chip hat appropriately.

Freshening Up Dresses.

M. M. has more ambition and taste than many girls, and while she likes to look nice, is unable to indulge herself in new and pretty costumes. She asks what she can do to make presentable a light colored waist that has been a good deal soiled. Answer: Puffings of chiffon or lace shirred very full may be used to conceal the silk that is soiled. The material should be adapted to the ground work, and much of its beauty will depend upon the careful way in which it is applied. If it is lined, black lace may be gathered over the light color, or white, which is more dressy. Rosettes and loops of lace or thin material can be put on the shoulders and at the lower edge of the bodice. The sleeves can be covered with thin ma-

terial; and if there are spots that must be concealed, place a rosette of the fabric over each spot, and put a corresponding one on the otherside. Across the shoulders, where there is frequently a good deal of discoloration, the material may be shirred on quite closely and will conceal all defects.

Notes.

A small, close round hat has a turban-shaped brim of fine jets. The crown is puffed chiffon. The trimming is of very short ostrich tips curled into rosette shape. These are set around the sides of the hat, and a long plume falls over the back.

A round hat of satin braid has a moderately low crown and a trimming of at least ten loops of wide Dresden ribbon set at one side and falling over the crown. Three very full ostrich tips are set at the other side of the crown and fall toward the front.

Chateleine belts of gold and silver, with numerous pretty but useless pendants, in the style of those worn fifteen years ago, are revived, but the tinkle of silver trinkets makes music for envious ears. Sclaters which refuse to cut, thin cases never opened, vinaigrettes without any salts, fan and bouquet holders, are all in their accustomed place. But the new chateleine bag made of various kinds of fancy leather is a thing for use as well as beauty. Bags of lizard skin and tan suede, with gold, silver or aluminum ornaments, are especially desirable. Some are fastened securely to the belt and others are held by a metal clasp.

To make ordinary cloth waterproof, put half a pound of sugar of lead in a pail of rain water, with half a pound of alum; stir at intervals until the water becomes clear, and then pour it off into another pail. Put the cloth or garment into it and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then hang the clothes up to dry without wringing. Garments treated thus can be worn in the wildest storm of wind and rain without the wearer even getting damp. The rain will hang in globules upon the cloth, and cloth that is waterproof is better and more healthful than rubber goods.

Summer Blossoms.

quies which he can bring home from the florist. It is the little things in this world that make life attractive, and it is the little acts of courtesy and consideration on the part of the husband which deepen her love for him, heighten her respect for other men, and makes her daily and hourly grateful to God, through whose infinite wisdom her life and that of her husband were brought together. Marriage is never a failure in a home where consideration fills the minds and lives of the husband and wife. It is a golden bond between them which brightens years, and binds them together when they are absent from one another.

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terial; and if there are spots that must be concealed, place a rosette of the fabric over each spot, and put a corresponding one on the otherside. Across the shoulders, where there is frequently a good deal of discoloration, the material may be shirred on quite closely and will conceal all defects.

Notes.

A small, close round hat has a turban-shaped brim of fine jets. The crown is puffed chiffon. The trimming is of very short ostrich tips curled into rosette shape. These are set around the sides of the hat, and a long plume falls over the back.

A round hat of satin braid has a moderately low crown and a trimming of at least ten loops of wide Dresden ribbon set at one side and falling over the crown. Three very full ostrich tips are set at the other side of the crown and fall toward the front.

Chateleine belts of gold and silver, with numerous pretty but useless pendants, in the style of those worn fifteen years ago, are revived, but the tinkle of silver trinkets makes music for envious ears. Sclaters which refuse to cut, thin cases never opened, vinaigrettes without any salts, fan and bouquet holders, are all in their accustomed place. But the new chateleine bag made of various kinds of fancy leather is a thing for use as well as beauty. Bags of lizard skin and tan suede, with gold, silver or aluminum ornaments, are especially desirable. Some are fastened securely to the belt and others are held by a metal clasp.

To make ordinary cloth waterproof, put half a pound of sugar of lead in a pail of rain water, with half a pound of alum; stir at intervals until the water becomes clear, and then pour it off into another pail. Put the cloth or garment into it and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then hang the clothes up to dry without wringing. Garments treated thus can be worn in the wildest storm of wind and rain without the wearer even getting damp. The rain will hang in globules upon the cloth, and cloth that is waterproof is better and more healthful than rubber goods.